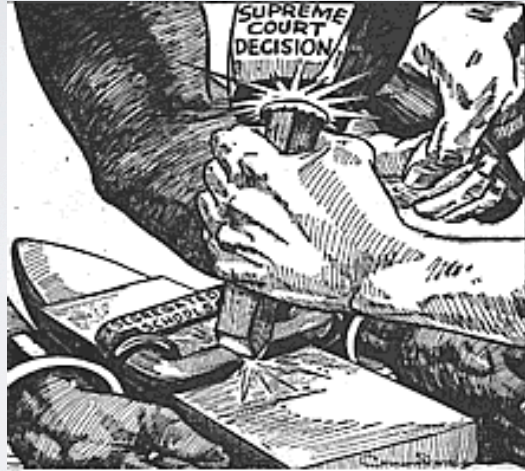


What was the Supreme Court's decision in
Brown v. Board of Education?



<http://campus.lakeforest.edu/~ebner/misfeg/defender.gif>

... and then the reality



... and then the reality



<http://www.retroshots.com/civil-rights-era/1930s-black-man-using-colored-entrance-at-theater-mississippi-photos.html>

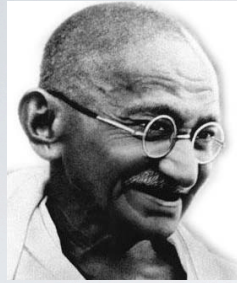
... and then the reality



The Civil Rights Movement sought to end segregation and discrimination.



Non-violent resistance



Mohandas K. Gandhi led non-violent resistance movement against British colonial government in India in 1930s and 1940s.

Gandhi on non-violent resistance: "I care so deeply about this matter that I'm willing to take on the legal penalties, to sit in this prison cell, to sacrifice my freedom, in order to show you how deeply I care. Because when you see the depth of my concern, and how 'civil' I am in going about this, you're bound to change your mind about me, to abandon your rigid, unjust position, and to let me help you see the truth of my cause."

Source: Adapted from: <http://www.markshep.com/nonviolence/Myths.html>



MLK on nonviolence: "We had to make it clear that nonviolent resistance is not a method of cowardice. It does resist... This method is nonaggressive physically but strongly aggressive spiritually."

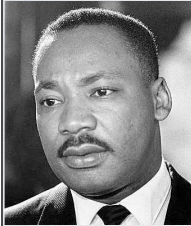
"Another thing that we had to get over was the fact that the nonviolent resister does not seek to humiliate or defeat the opponent but to win his friendship and understanding. This was always a cry that we had to set before people that our aim is not to defeat the white community, not to humiliate the white community, but to win the friendship of all of the persons who had perpetrated this system in the past."

"The end of violence or the aftermath of violence is bitterness. The aftermath of nonviolence is reconciliation and the creation of a beloved community. "

Source: <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=1131>

Non-violent resistance: methods included sit-ins, marches and political rallies, boycotts, and voter registration/education.

As you read about these activities, think about how they were used to get political leaders and ordinary citizens to see – and act to change – discriminatory laws and social practices. Some key leaders were:



Martin Luther King, Jr.



James Farmer - founder of Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)



Thurgood Marshall - lawyer in Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court case, key legal advisor; later 1st Black justice on the US Supreme Court



John Lewis - Civil Rights activist and now Congressman from Georgia; recently received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Obama



Sit-Ins



In 1960, four North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College students tested segregation laws when they sat down at Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and requested service. The incident helped energize the American civil rights movement as students demanded equality.

Sit-Ins



The students were joined by 25 men and 4 women who entered Woolworth's to continue the sit-in.



In Harlem (in New York City) and many other northern communities, supporters picketed Woolworths and other chain stores to support the southern sit-ins.

Sit-Ins



Rather than serve people of color, this Walgreen's lunch counter closed "in the interests of public safety." Other cafes and lunch-counters called police to arrest African-Americans for the crime of ordering a cup of coffee in defiance of segregation laws.



Some stores removed stools to prevent students from integrating the lunch counter with a sit-in. (Orangeburg, South Carolina, 1960)



Some students were attacked during the protests — they were punched, cut with broken glass, burned with cigarettes, and covered in salt, sugar, mustard, and other food.

Marches



This is a photo of the March on Washington in 1963, in which Martin Luther King, Jr. made his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

Marches



Peaceful protest marches allowed large groups of people to join together in their fight for equality and justice.

Marches



Another important example of a protest march was the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama in 1965.

Marches



During the Selma to Montgomery march, protesters were attacked by state police. Television networks broadcast the attacks, creating outrage at the police and sympathy for the marchers. Think about the role that media can play in protest movements (including the recent uprising in Egypt).

Boycotts



Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to move to the back of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The black community boycotted city buses in order to end segregation of buses.

Boycotts

Many people walked to work or to shops for more than a year because of the bus boycott.

“My feet is tired but my soul is rested.”



Voter Registration/ Education



In this photo from South Carolina, activists met with citizens to help them learn to help improve literacy skills and learn about their voting rights.




Often, peaceful activists were
met with violence...



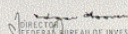
Voter Registration/
Education

MISSING CALL FBI

THE FBI IS SEEKING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DISAPPEARANCE AT PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS ON JUNE 21, 1964. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE GOODMAN, CHANEY, AND SCHWENKER, WHO ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

ANDREW GOODMAN	JAMES EARL CHANEY	MICHAEL HENRY SCHWENKER
		
RACE: White SEX: Male DOB: November 22, 1942 POB: New York City AGE: 22 years HEIGHT: 5'10" WEIGHT: 150 pounds HAIR: Dark brown, wavy EYES: Brown SCARS AND MARKS: None	RACE: Black SEX: Male DOB: May 26, 1943 POB: Madison, Mississippi AGE: 21 years HEIGHT: 5'7" WEIGHT: 125 to 140 pounds HAIR: Black EYES: Brown SCARS AND MARKS: Small scar on right forehead; others on left arm.	RACE: White SEX: Male DOB: November 12, 1939 POB: New York City AGE: 24 years HEIGHT: 5'9" to 5'10" WEIGHT: 175 to 180 pounds HAIR: Brown EYES: Light blue SCARS AND MARKS: Fresh scar on left forehead; slight scar on bridge of nose; approximately 1000 spider bite scars.

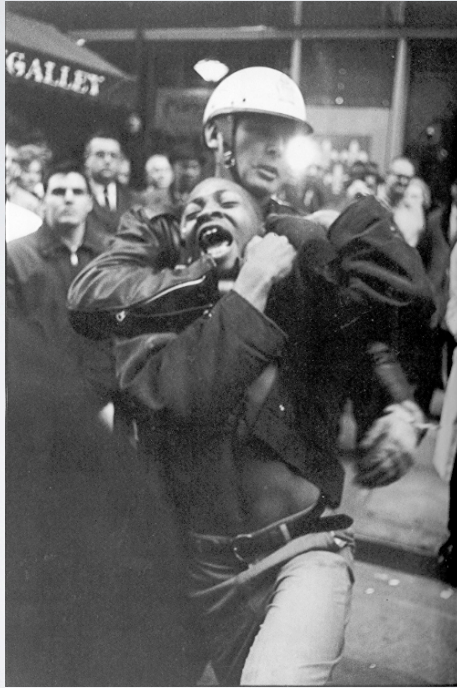
SHOULD YOU HAVE OR IN THE FUTURE RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO NOTIFY ME OR THE NEAREST OFFICE OF THE FBI. TELEPHONE NUMBER IS LISTED BELOW.


DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 8-7117

June 29, 1964

Activists who went into communities to help register voters were often victimized by hate groups. These three men, part of the Freedom Summer campaign, were arrested by police for their work and later released. Later that evening they were stopped again on a rural road where a white mob shot them dead and buried them.

Police often
responded with
violence





Police beat protesters who tried to integrate Florida beaches.



Police used dogs to intimidate and/or detain protestors.

**Police often
responded with
violence**



Police used fire hoses to disburse protestors.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j9kTlyO4MGg>

Image Sources:

<http://www.sitins.com/photogallery.shtml#>

<http://www.crmvet.org/images/imgcoll.htm>